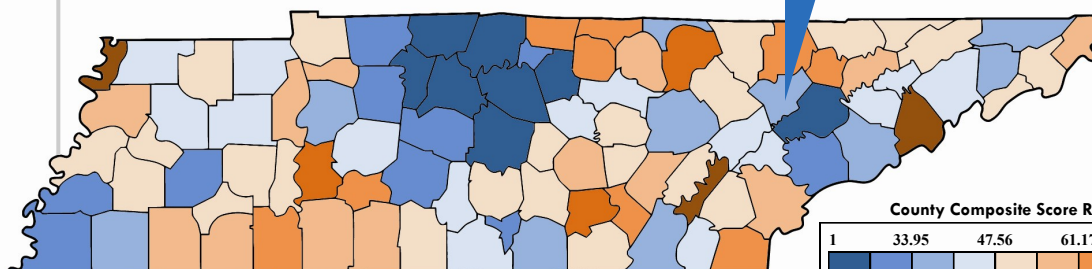


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: ANDERSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): **75,129**Pop. Density: **211/square mile**Seat of Government: **Clinton**Largest City: **Oak Ridge**

Down from 17th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Hamilton	19	Employment and Earnings Composite	44.40	40 ▼
Humphreys	20	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$32,382	11 ▲
Cumberland	21	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	71.36%	73 ▼
Washington	22	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	63.3%	63 ▼
Fayette	23	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.3%	29 ▲
Sevier	24	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	35.4%	46 ▼
Sullivan	25	Economic Autonomy Composite	36.63	26 ▲
Pickett	26	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	20.9%	70 ▼
Franklin	27	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	20.5%	13 □
Anderson	28	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	83.0%	20 ▼
Roane	29	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.22%	21 ▲
Gibson	30	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	12.8%	5 ▲
Jefferson	31	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.3%	33 □
Lincoln	32	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	49.4%	60 ▲
Loudon	33	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	50	71 ▼
Obion	34	County Overview: Anderson County women have improved their earnings both nominally and as a percentage of male income, diminishing the estimated wage gap in the county by 1.76 percent. Educational attainment and health insurance figures are also strong relative to other counties statewide, though fewer women are insured now than in 2000. Women's role in business management and ownership have dropped, as have employment figures, a likely contributor to ballooning levels of women and single mothers in poverty.		
Greene	35			
DeKalb	36			
Putnam	37			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

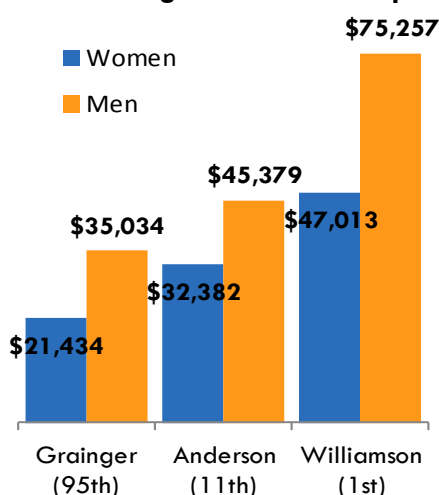
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Anderson County

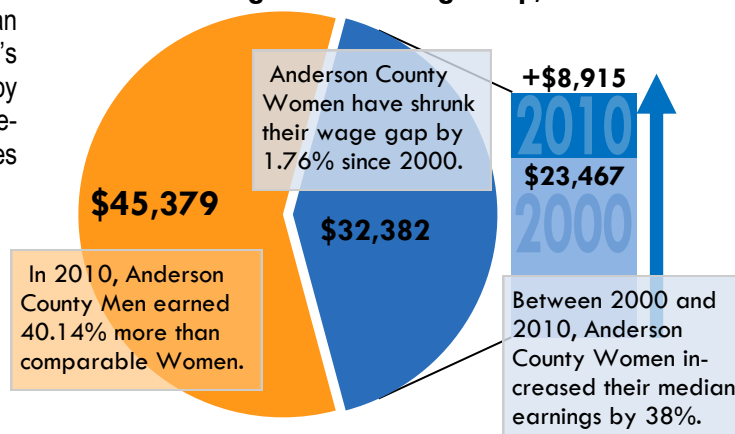
▼ Earnings

Anderson County boasts some of the strongest earnings figures in Tennessee: 11th in Median Income for Women and 5th for Men, and the county's women have improved their overall earnings by roughly \$8,915 in the last decade. This is an improvement of 38 percent over the 2000 figure, and outpaces inflation estimates by 11.4 percent.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



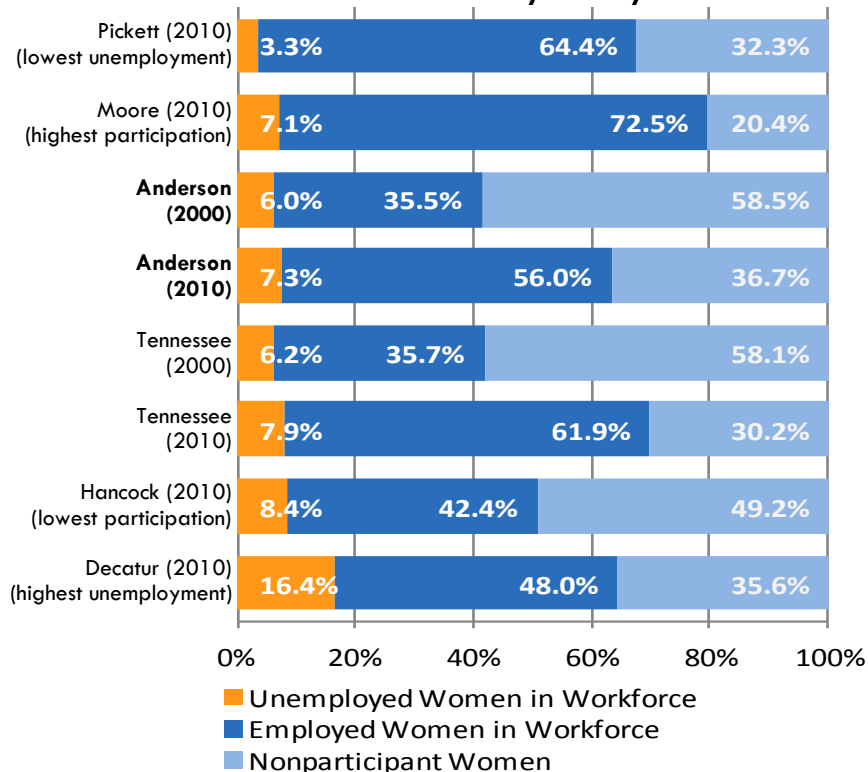
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Despite these gains, Anderson County also maintains one of the worst wage disparities in the state (73rd), with women earning only 71.4 percent of the wages that comparable men take in—well under the state mark of 77 percent and falling short of neighboring Knox County's 74.7 percent. Similarly, Anderson County's wage gap has worsened relative to its peers statewide, dropping six ranks from 67th at the beginning of the century.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



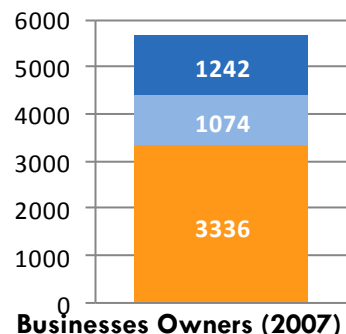
Women in Anderson County lead the lower third of statewide rankings for workforce participation (63rd) and edge into the top third with regard to unemployment figures (29th).

As shown to the left, the county's employment data closely matched the state's rankings in 2000. In 2010, fewer women were unemployed relative to statewide figures, but significantly fewer women have joined the workforce; suggesting that job access rates for women were also lower than the state rate despite the County's relative improvement in female unemployment (it was ranked 45th in 2000).

Locally, women hover at roughly one half of a percent above men in unemployment (6.9 percent) and are approximately 17 percent less likely to participate in the workforce than men.

The Status of Women in: Anderson County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Business Owners (2007)

Business ownership figures and the countywide share of management positions held by women have both decreased since 2000—the latter by 10 percent. This is particularly pronounced in county rankings since 2000, as Anderson has dropped from 1st to 40th in female managers, and from 30th to 70th in all-female ownership. Ownership figures for 2007 show, however, that women are still involved in the ownership decisions of 41 percent of all businesses in Anderson County. It is estimated that these businesses account for \$439.5 million in local economic activity and employ over 3,500 residents.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Anderson County dropped from 45% to 35% between 2000 and 2010.

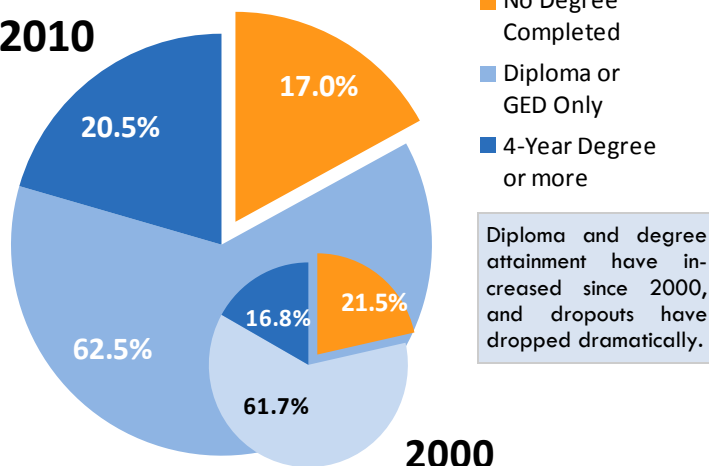
Business Ownership

Similarly, the percentage of women business owners in the county dropped from 25% to 21% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



■ No Degree Completed
■ Diploma or GED Only
■ 4-Year Degree or more

Diploma and degree attainment have increased since 2000, and dropouts have dropped dramatically.

Academic indicators have improved across the board for Anderson County women since the year 2000. The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by over one-fifth, with a similar decrease showing in women holding no degree or diploma.

Notably, dropout rates have followed statewide trends and plummeted from 7.2 percent in 2000 to 0.22 percent during the 11-12 school year.

More Anderson women held diplomas in 2010 as well, though this figure improved at a slower rate relative to its peers in other counties, causing Anderson to drop from 10th to 20th in that indicator's rankings.

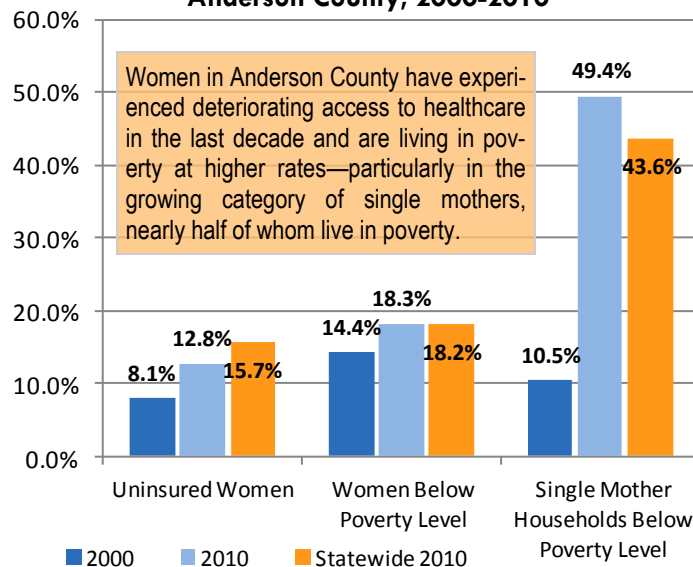
Living

Despite positive earnings figures and moderate employment news, women in Anderson County have fallen victim to the downward trend in living standards that has gripped Tennessee. In fact, women in the county fell into poverty at a faster rate than statewide estimates, and households headed by single mothers were particularly affected—nearly 40 percent more lived in poverty in 2010 than in 2000. This was very slightly countered by the fact that fewer families were headed by a single woman in 2010—down from over 31 percent to 25 percent of all Anderson County families with children.

Similar hardship is observed when considering females without healthcare—a population that has grown by half since 2000. However, Anderson County women do tend to be better off than their peers in 90 of Tennessee's counties, having improved their relative ranking from 47th in 2000 to 5th in 2010.

The pregnancy rate among teens was less flattering at 50 per 1000 girls, compared with statewide estimates of 37 per 1000.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Anderson County, 2000-2010



Women in Anderson County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly in the growing category of single mothers, nearly half of whom live in poverty.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.